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**Letter dated 7 December 2011 from the Permanent Representatives
of Afghanistan and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General**

We have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the "Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan" adopted in Istanbul, Turkey, on 2 November 2011 (see annex).

We request your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Zahir Tanin**
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations

(Signed) **Ertuğrul Apakan**
Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations

**Annex to the letter dated 7 December 2011 from the Permanent
Representatives of Afghanistan and Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General**

**Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a
Secure and Stable Afghanistan**

2 November 2011

1. We have convened in Istanbul on 2 November 2011, under the leadership of H.E. Mr. Hamid Karzai, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and H.E. Mr. Abdullah Gül, President of the Republic of Turkey, and at the joint invitation of H.E. Mr. Zalmay Rassoul, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and H.E. Mr. Ahmet Davutoğlu, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey, to reaffirm our strong commitment to a secure, stable and prosperous Afghanistan in a secure and stable region.

2. We affirm the commitments enshrined in the 2002 Kabul Declaration of Good Neighbourly Relations and agree that promoting regional security and cooperation requires measures to build confidence and trust among countries. Hence, we will be guided by the following set of common principles and commitments, which shall include, but not be limited to:

- Recognition of the central role of the United Nations in international affairs
- Equal and indivisible security
- Respect for the territorial integrity of States
- Non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States
- Support for the stability and peace in Afghanistan, as well as respect for Afghanistan's sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity
- Continued support for the Government and people of Afghanistan, as they develop their country, reconstruct their economy, and further improve their human capital
- Resolutely combating and eliminating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and violent extremism, and preventing safe havens for terrorists and terrorism in the region
- Dismantling terrorist sanctuaries and safe havens, disrupting all financial and tactical support for terrorism
- Acknowledging that terrorism poses a threat to international peace and security as well as a common challenge to our societies, to the region, and that it can only be addressed through the concerted efforts of all countries
- Facilitating the voluntary, dignified, and orderly return of Afghan refugees
- Support for an inclusive Afghan national process of reconciliation, in accordance with the Constitution of Afghanistan and in ways which is Afghan-led, Afghan-owned and Afghan-driven
- Constructive and supportive relationship between countries of the region

- Refraining from the threat or use of force and not to allow one's territory to be used against another
 - Elimination of illicit drug production, trade and trafficking
 - Preventing the cultivation and production of narcotics
 - Preventing the activities of extremist organizations and organized crime networks through enhanced cooperation
 - Supporting and promoting law enforcement cooperation
 - Peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the United Nations Charter and international law
 - Fulfilment of obligations under international law
3. Afghanistan and its international and regional partners will seek to develop and coordinate contributions to advance the above-stated principles.
4. We recognize Afghanistan's role as the land bridge in the "Heart of Asia", connecting South Asia, Central Asia, Eurasia and the Middle East, and reaffirm our support in the strongest possible terms to the secure, stable and peaceful future of Afghanistan. We welcome Afghanistan's willingness and determination to use its regional and historical position to do its part to promote security and peaceful economic cooperation in the region.
5. We respect Afghanistan as a sovereign, independent, democratic State, which constitutes an integral component of the peace, well-being and prosperity of the region and beyond. We support the Government of Afghanistan's priorities on the issues of security, governance, economy, counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics and regional cooperation.
6. We re-emphasize our determination to help Afghanistan fight terrorism and illicit drugs. In return, Afghanistan reiterates its commitment to respect the territorial integrity of its neighbours, and to assure them that its relations with any State, on which it will be transparent, will not be directed against any third party. Afghanistan also reconfirms its will and determination to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, strengthen its economy, especially by ensuring good governance, promotion of investments, and addressing corruption, fight radicalism and narcotrafficking, respect human rights, in particular the rights of women, and to work together with its friends and partners for enhanced regional cooperation.
7. We reiterate our resolve to combat terrorism, extremism and separatism in all its forms and manifestations, the financing, harbouring, training and equipping of such activities, and acknowledge that terrorism, extremism and separatism pose a common challenge that can only be addressed through concerted efforts by countries of the region and the broader international community.
8. We will strengthen cooperation with Afghanistan, as well as regional and international cooperation, to counter the threat posed by the illicit production, trafficking, and consumption of drugs, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility. Cooperation in combating the illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption should be exercised in a comprehensive manner and comprise poppy and cannabis crop eradication, elimination of drug laboratories, interception of drug caravans, detention of drug traffickers, freezing proceeds from

illicit drugs, diversion of drug precursors, as well as introduction of alternative agriculture projects and strengthening measures directed at reduction of the level of drugs consumption in regional and international markets.

9. In assisting Afghanistan, we endorse its efforts at promoting an inclusive reconciliation process and welcome and support the efforts of the High Peace Council, and the implementation of the Afghan Peace and Reintegration Programme. We strongly condemn the heinous terrorist attack which took the life of the former President and Head of the High Peace Council, Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani. We will continue to support Afghan-led efforts to reconcile and reintegrate those Afghan militant elements who renounce violence, cut links with terrorist groups, and accept the Afghan Constitution. We remain convinced that a peaceful Afghanistan, with functioning institutions and strengthened security forces, is key to a successful regional cooperation. We remind that the international community and the region are not separated and emphasize that we all have a stake in the security and stability of the region.

10. We mark our full support to the ongoing process of transition of responsibility for providing security in Afghanistan from the International Security Assistance Force/North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the Afghan National Security Forces in the framework of the "Kabul Process". We remain convinced that progress to be made between now and 2014, when transition will be completed, will make a decisive impact on the future course of efforts under way in Afghanistan. However, transition should assist Afghanistan and development of its relevant structures with a sustained support in the form of long-term commitments to be made by regional and international partners. We welcome ongoing efforts by the Government of Afghanistan and its regional partners to foster trust and cooperation with each other as well as relevant cooperation initiatives developed by the countries concerned and regional organizations. The promotion of a sound regional cooperation in the "Heart of Asia" will be an important contribution to these efforts. In this context, enhanced trade connectivity along historical trade routes will also constitute an added value and will require conducive regional environment.

11. We recognize that Afghanistan is today at a critical juncture. It still faces significant security, economic, and development challenges, which are of an interconnected nature. These challenges cannot be addressed without building upon the already constructive support of Afghanistan's regional and international partners. The efforts to meet these challenges are most effective when they are Afghan-owned and driven, and supported by all partners and pursued in a transparent and constructive manner.

12. While not all challenges specifically affect each country in similar degree, no single State or international organization can deal with these challenges by itself. A concerted effort towards stability and prosperity is needed. Consequently, regional and international cooperation are indispensable to address challenges.

13. We declare our readiness to engage in sincere, result-oriented cooperation at all levels, which will not just help Afghanistan, but will also be beneficial to security and prosperity in the region as a whole. We welcome the central and impartial role of the United Nations, in line with the Security Council mandate, and we recognize the important role of the Organization for Islamic Cooperation, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan, the

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Eurasian Economic Union, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia, and the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation in strengthening regional security and promoting regional cooperation. We welcome the participation of Afghanistan in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and in the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as its application to obtain the status of observer State with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

14. Similarly, we also positively take note of those bilateral, trilateral and quadrilateral initiatives between Afghanistan and the regional countries that could contribute to the improvement of regional cooperation. We welcome and support all these mechanisms, organizations and processes that add value to regional dimension. We also welcome various efforts aimed at intensifying cooperation and dialogue between Afghanistan and regional countries, recognizing the intertwined nature of various challenges faced by all countries in the region. Our regional cooperation vision is not intended to substitute them, but to build synergy between these efforts.

15. These fundamental frameworks and principles of cooperation among countries are unequivocally pertinent in dealing with challenges. We note the value of a more coherent and structured approach to individual initiatives. We pledge to give strong emphasis and further impetus to the ongoing regional cooperation endeavours.

16. With this understanding, based on the principles, including guarantees of territorial integrity, sovereignty and refraining from the threat or use of force to resolve disputes; guarantees for non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States; and peaceful settlement of disputes according to international law, stated in this document, we will endeavour to build confidence through broad ranging and effective confidence-building measures, where appropriate and based on self-differentiation basis, which may include, but not be limited to, the areas listed hereafter.

(A) In the political and security field:

- Enhanced cooperation for fighting terrorism, including through exchange of information
- Participation in civil emergency planning to assess risks and reduce vulnerability of the civil population to terrorism
- Enhancement of cooperation among Afghanistan and its immediate neighbours for effective border controls
- Creation or enhancement of conditions conducive to the voluntary and safe return of refugees, in a dignified and orderly manner
- Exchange of information regarding forces responsible for counter-terrorism operations and facilitate contacts among them as appropriate
- Cooperation and interaction among regional countries in the area of counter narcotics and the trafficking of illegal goods and lethal substances, and their

precursors, including enhancing bilateral efforts to prevent illicit movement of personnel and material across international borders

- Development of joint guidelines for cooperation in the field of disaster management

(B) In the economic field:

- Build, where appropriate, on the model of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement, ways to expand trade across the region
- Trade facilitation strategy: the development of a coherent strategy to develop a regionally coherent trade and border management
- Preferential Trade Agreement within the region without prejudice to existing trading agreements
- Establishment of databases and a system of data exchange in trade and economic spheres
- Improvement of the exchange of information on commercial opportunities and specific trading conditions
- Improvement in the provisions for the settlement of commercial disputes, including various forms of arbitration
- A strategy to encourage participation of the private sector in regional development programmes, including through private sector-public sector joint ventures
- Exchange of information on development of international tourism and tourist infrastructure and assistance in establishing and strengthening contacts
- Exchange of information regarding suspicious financial transactions, illegal financial operations and assistance in establishing and strengthening contacts between appropriate authorities
- Facilitation of the development of cooperation in the various fields of environment
- Improvement of business contacts and facilities
- Encourage the establishment of a framework for enhanced cooperation among Chambers of Commerce
- Training of personnel in various fields of economic activity
- The development of a coherent strategy to develop and maintain a regionally connecting infrastructure, with support from international partners
- Encouraging Afghanistan's role as a land-bridge, connecting the region through cooperation and completion of bridges on transboundary rivers, roads and railway networks; in this connection, focusing on construction of new automobile bridges over the Panj River in Kokul and Ayvaj fields of Tajikistan and supporting the implementation of the project on a railway route from East, Central, South and West Asia and to the sea routes through Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan with existing Uzbekistan-Afghanistan railway being connected to a prospective Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Afghanistan

railway, and supporting the implementation of the project on a railway route from Iran to Afghanistan, the Khaf-Herat Railway

- Cooperation on easier flow of energy resources within, from and across the region, especially with regard to electricity, minerals, oil and gas, including their exploitation and transit, through regional projects, such as the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline and the Central Asia South Asia Electricity Trade and Transmission Project which has to be implemented with a broader financial contribution, as well as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank
- Wider support for Tajikistan's efforts to conduct the Fifth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA V) which is planned to be held on 26-27 March 2012 in Dushanbe. Among other agenda items, the Conference will consider the proposal from Afghanistan and Tajikistan on enhancing trade connectivity along historical trade routes. On the margins of the RECCA V, we support the organization of a business forum and a forum of scientists and researchers
- Exploring the possibility of cooperation in the development of hydroelectric power and in the sphere of water management without prejudice to existing agreements
- Consider, wherever appropriate and mutually agreed, development of large-scale irrigation works without prejudice to existing agreements
- A more effective regional cooperation in the agricultural and rural fields
- The development of infrastructure around the main ports and linking them via road and railroad for shipment of goods and energy to and from Central Asia, South Asia, Eurasia and the Black Sea

(C) In the education field:

- Setting up a structured regional education exchange programme with places reserved in universities for students from neighbouring States within the region
- Broadening cooperation and exchanges in the fields of education and science on a short or long-term basis
- Expansion of links between State institutions and non-governmental bodies whose activities are concerned with questions of education and science and including scientific exchanges, exchange of students, joint events
- Ensure that radical and hatred references are removed from education curriculum
- Reform the curricula that promote extremism
- Promotion of the role of mass media as a driver for democratic development and mutual understanding, and to spread messages of peace, harmony and tolerance
- Establishing a multidisciplinary professional and technical training centre in Tajikistan which is aimed at preparing civilian specialists for the needs of the Afghanistan economy, with support of international community

(D) In the cultural field:

- Joint projects aimed at disseminating information on various cultures and traditions in the region
- Cooperation in preserving valuable cultural, historical, archaeological and religious assets
- A common fight by all nations in the region against all forms and manifestations of violence
- A joint effort to promote the true nature of Islam as a religion of peace, tolerance and human accomplishment
- Promotion of interfaith and intracultural dialogue

(E) In the legal field:

- Considering, where appropriate and on the basis of reciprocity, relaxation of visa regimes
- Considering relaxation of rules and restrictions at border crossings for legitimate travellers on the basis of reciprocal arrangements
- Promotion of law enforcement cooperation

17. Through the Istanbul Process, we reaffirm our commitment to strengthening regional security and cooperation, including for the purpose of building a secure and stable Afghanistan. To that end, we have decided to redouble and better coordinate our efforts through bilateral channels and existing multilateral frameworks and future meetings at Ministerial and technical level. The Istanbul Process will be developed and marked by consensus decision-making of participating States.

18. In this regard, we will continue to exchange views on ways and means to implement our decisions.

19. As the first follow-up on the Istanbul Conference, we have decided to meet again at the ministerial level in Kabul in June 2012.

20. The Kabul Ministerial meeting will be preceded by a preparatory meeting at technical level chaired by Afghanistan. To that effect, Afghanistan will circulate a concept paper by the end of January 2012, outlining the agenda of the meeting.

21. Having stated the above, we recognize that the challenge we intend to meet remains considerable. But, through these confidence-building measures, we are aiming at a new mindset of cooperation in the region.

22. The ambitious objective of enhanced regional cooperation, with and around Afghanistan, will need to overcome many hurdles. However, the benefits for Afghanistan and its region will reward this ambition and be worth the endeavours.

23. The participants to the Istanbul Conference wish to express their gratitude to the Republic of Turkey for the generous hospitality and commitment to promoting regional cooperation.

Adopted on 2 November 2011 by the "Heart of Asia" Countries which consist of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the

Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan, and the United Arab Emirates.

Welcomed and supported by the Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of Poland, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States as well as the United Nations, Economic Cooperation Organization, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Organization for Islamic Cooperation, the European Union, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia.

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem
and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

**Identical letters dated 12 December 2011 from the Permanent
Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

I regret to inform you that Israel is escalating its military assaults and human rights violations against the Palestinian people. In the past several days, air strikes and excessive force by the occupying Power have caused death and injury to more Palestinian civilians, including children. Along with the incessant escalation of Israel's colonization campaign and the terror wrought by Israeli settlers throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, these crimes are further traumatizing the Palestinian population and causing the rapid rise of tensions and instability on the ground.

On Friday, 9 December 2011, such brute force caused 14 casualties in one family, whose home was hit by a missile launched by Israeli warplanes into a civilian area in north-west Gaza City. This military attack caused the collapse of the Za'alan family home, killing the father, 38-year-old Bahjat Za'alan, and his 10-year-old son, Ramadan Za'alan, and injuring 12 other members of the family, many severely, including 6 other innocent children. Indeed, the wounds sustained by 10-year-old Ramadan Za'alan, which led to his death later that day, reflect the lethal impact of Israeli weaponry used against the defenceless Palestinian civilian population.

On the same day, the Israeli occupying forces killed yet another Palestinian civilian in the West Bank. Every Friday, Palestinians across the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, gather alongside Israeli and international peace activists to protest Israel's illegal construction of the annexation Wall on confiscated Palestinian land, and these peaceful protesters are typically subjected to excessive force by the occupying army, resulting in numerous casualties, including the death and maiming of several people. On Friday, 9 December, in the village of Nabi Saleh, north of Ramallah, occupying forces fired tear gas canisters at protesters at close range, striking Mustafa Tamimi, age 28, in the head. The other protesters witnessed the impact of the metal canister blowing off



half of Tamimi's face while Israeli soldiers looking on just laughed, reflecting the callousness of the occupying forces and their absolute disregard for and belittling of human life when it comes to the Palestinian people.

Tragically, Tamimi died of wounds on Saturday, 10 December, coinciding with the day that the international community pays tribute to human rights defenders worldwide in commemoration of the sixty-third anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Tamimi is the twentieth person to be killed by Israel in such peaceful demonstrations since 2002. Further adding to this tragedy, mourners at his funeral were also struck with tear gas canisters by the occupying forces, and six were arrested, including four Israelis and two international activists.

In yet another incident indicative of Israel's daily brutality, a 37-year-old Palestinian taxi driver, Haitham Ibrahim Kabha, was stopped on Saturday, 10 December, at a checkpoint on a road to Jenin and was forcibly removed from his vehicle and beaten by the occupying forces, who caused a fracture in his back and severe head and neck injuries. According to one witness, soldiers beat Kabha repeatedly until he was rendered unconscious. An Israeli ambulance near the checkpoint did not stop to provide him with aid, while at the same time, the soldiers prevented a Palestinian ambulance from reaching him for at least half an hour, until they were pressured to allow access to it by protests at the checkpoint.

Excessive force was also on flagrant display by the occupying Power against Palestinian youth from the Shufaat refugee camp in Occupied East Jerusalem on Sunday, 11 December. Shufaat residents were protesting the construction of a new Israeli military checkpoint at the entrance of the camp, which is now completely surrounded by the Wall and which will leave the camp totally isolated from the rest of the City. Young people protesting against the Wall and the checkpoint, which will control all movement into and out of the camp, were responded to by the occupying forces with water cannons and other brutal measures. Also, earlier in the week, at least 300 Israeli soldiers in armoured vehicles and accompanied by bulldozers stormed the villages of Deir Ghassana and Beit Rima near Ramallah on 8 December, raiding homes and mosques.

At the same time, extremist Israeli settlers continue their terror campaign throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Overnight yesterday, hundreds of armed settlers from the illegal "Yitzhar" settlement raided the village of Asira al-Qibliya near Nablus, throwing rocks at Palestinian homes and smashing windows of homes and vehicles and attempting to burn other property, causing widespread fear among the villagers.

All of these illegal, violent and provocative actions by Israel, the occupying Power, and its illegal settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, are further demonstration of the brutality meted out daily by the occupying Power against the Palestinian people and the massive human rights violations it is committing against a civilian population that is entitled to protection under international humanitarian law, particularly the Fourth Geneva Convention, which is applicable to the Occupied Palestinian Territory in its entirety. The international community, including the Security Council, cannot remain silent or continue to only express regret or disappointment over Israel's violations. It is the responsibility of the international community to put an end to these crimes by the occupying Power, and this responsibility begins with holding Israel accountable under international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Regrettably, the failure to hold Israel accountable is only further emboldening its impunity, as it continues to arrogantly and recklessly pursue its illegal policies, including its expansionist settlement campaign, which continues apace, especially in and around Occupied East Jerusalem, despite the clear legal prohibitions and resolutions and the global calls for a complete cessation of this unlawful campaign. Here, I am compelled to inform you that today it has been revealed that the Israeli Defence Minister, Ehud Barak, has approved the construction of another 40 new settlement units and a farm in the vicinity of Bethlehem. The plans for this illegal construction would be near the illegal settlement of "Efrat" and would result in the further expansion of the so-called "Etzion" settlement bloc, bringing it to the edges of Bethlehem and effectively cutting off the City, which is also surrounded by the Wall, from the rest of the southern West Bank.

Such incendiary and illegal actions by Israel, the occupying Power, are totally contradictory to the goal of the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders and thus to the ongoing effort of the Quartet to revive the peace process for the achievement of this objective. We reiterate that Israel's illegal settlement activities, especially in and around Occupied East Jerusalem, are tearing apart the fabric of Palestinian society as they are destroying the contiguity, integrity and cohesion of the Palestinian Territory and the actual viability of the two-State solution. It is incumbent on the international community, particularly the Security Council, considering its duty under the Charter of the United Nations vis-à-vis international peace and security, to act forthwith to redress this grave matter that is making the realization of a peaceful, just and viable solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict more elusive with each passing day.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 413 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 8 December 2011 (A/ES-10/541-S/2011/765), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable, and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Riyad Mansour**
Ambassador

Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations